

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 16, 1911.
A COMMENDABLE PROPOSITION.
EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION LAW.
LIES AND TRUTH ABOUT MILWAUKEE.
WOMEN'S SHORTER DAY IN THE COURTS.
AN OLD ARGUMENT REFUTED.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Eagleson Co.

Pacific Shirt Co.
and Wilson Co.
Reliable Shirts and Men's
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock. Popular Prices

1158 Market Street, Near Jones
Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

Hale's
GOOD GOODS



ENTIRE LINE OF WOMEN'S SPRING TAILORED SUITS

REDUCED TO

\$14⁵⁰ AND \$21⁷⁵

Reductions so very deep, and affecting such a great number of excellent suits, our lost profit becomes your gain. For but a fractional price you can buy a splendid tailored suit, modeled along the lines most in fashion now, and suited for wear all through the summer months, and we'll into fall.

A full run of sizes and a large variety of styles at both prices. Suits for general utility wear, business suits for more dressy occasions. Exceptional suits and exceptional values.

MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS



LET US ALL WORK
FOR THE
LABEL AND
HOME INDUSTRY



BOOST BOOST
BOOST

The "Big Four"

OF CALIFORNIA
ALL "BOOSTERS"

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of printing Invitations, Announcements, Tickets, Fancy Programs and advertising matter for Receptions, Balls, Parties, Masquerades and other occasions and satisfaction is guaranteed — **Original Ideas.**

LAPEL BUTTONS, BADGES, BANNERS

Walter N. **BRUNT** Company

880 MISSION STREET

Phones { Kearny 1966
Home J 1966

Below 5th
Near U. S. Mint and Emporium

Union
Label
Goods

This store is headquarters for Men's furnishing goods bearing the UNION LABEL.
Shirts with the UNION LABEL.
Collars with the UNION LABEL.
Neckties with the UNION LABEL.
Suspenders with the UNION LABEL.



Johnston's
MENS FURNISHING GOODS
916 MARKET ST.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE 5TH

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1911.

No. 18

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE'S PLANS.

"San Francisco, Cal., June 10, 1911.

"To Affiliated Unions, Greeting: The General Labor Day Committee herewith invites your organization to, as in former years, join with us in the celebration of Labor Day by participating in the parade to be held on the morning of Labor Day, and in the exercises at Shell Mound Park to be held in the afternoon.

"The air is full of rumors of the battles that are to come, and of the attempts that may be made to injure our cause. As it has always been, it is now, your duty to join with us in a display on Labor Day by the union men and women of San Francisco, that will show the added strength of labor during the year.

"We quote from the report of President Gompers of the A. F. of L. Convention, at St. Louis, November 14-21, 1910, as follows:

"Labor demonstrations are in themselves a protest against wrong, an agitation for the right, a solicitation for the unorganized to join with their brother workmen, a notification to opponents that labor is up and doing in its own cause. They are an attractive feature in union education of the children of the masses, as well as an appeal to the conscience and the emotions of non-unionists, which leads them to put an end to their isolation from those who are fighting their battles.

"In line therewith nothing is more important than that the one day in the year secured by labor, for labor, and for all the people—Labor Day—shall be celebrated in the best and most effective manner, in larger numbers, and with a deeper resolve to work on for the day of labor's disenfranchisement from every vestige of wrong and injustice, for the attainment of a higher and better life, and the establishment of the universal brotherhood of man."

"We also request that your union upon deciding to parade, select its marshal and aides and advise us as speedily as possible of who they will be, so that they can be properly listed when the line of march and the order of parade is published.

"If you engage any music, please notify us at once, and be careful in engaging same that this music is in full accord with the local union qualified to furnish same.

"We trust that the importance of assisting in this celebration will not be lost sight of, and that you will add your numbers and influence in the holding of a grand celebration.

"We beg to remain, with sincerest wishes for your success,

"Fraternally yours,

"FRANK C. McDONALD, President.

"JOHN O'CONNELL, Secretary.

"General Labor Day Committee for 1911."

FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

The Socialist Party is making arrangements for a protest meeting against the kidnaping of the McNamara brothers.

A telegram has been received to the effect that William A. Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners will be in San Francisco on Saturday, July 22d. He will speak under the auspices of the Socialist Party in one of the largest halls in this city, and will devote the major part of his lecture to the discussion of the McNamara case.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

A Commendable Proposition

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is doing a splendid work in this community. Men, women and children are given medical attention without cost—and the best obtainable in the city—and, so far as resources will admit, food and shelter is provided for those in need.

As may be imagined, it is impossible to do all that is desired. That, however, is no fault of the association or the men and women who are giving freely of their time and means in the interest of suffering humanity.

One of the dire needs in this effort to thwart the ravages of tuberculosis is a sanitarium for patients at a reasonable cost. With the exception of the City and County Hospital, and another hospital, there are perhaps no other institutions in San Francisco that will admit consumptives.

The rich do not suffer from this ban. They are able to send their afflicted to the country and secure the best medical attention.

The people of moderate means are sorely handicapped by the situation as it exists today. When a few dollars a week can be raised to provide medical treatment for a patient, the opportunity is not available for needed hospital care.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is going to try to erect within a reasonable distance of the metropolis a tuberculosis sanitarium, where the doctors can visit patients and take the same interest in cases that they do now, and where the sick can receive the attention that may mean life itself.

The proposition should appeal to the trade-union movement especially. Tuberculosis claims a large share of its victims from our ranks. Money will be required to make the plan outlined a success. A few thousand dollars contributed by the unions would enable them to become participants in the sanitarium project, and beds in the cottages could be reserved for the afflicted affiliated with organized labor.

The local hospital that admits tuberculosis patients charges a high rate, and its situation is not the best for the complaint.

Co-operation is necessary to have the proposed sanitarium fulfill its mission. There are so many excellent reasons why trade unionists should clasp hands with the workers organized to combat tuberculosis, that it will be necessary to discuss the subject in subsequent issues of the "Labor Clarion."

In the meantime, we earnestly commend the plan to the favorable consideration of readers and friends. We can all afford to help it along. Collective assistance will prove best.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION LAW.

(Known as Senate Bill No. 14, drafted and introduced by Senator Roseberry of Santa Barbara, amended at the instance of organized labor, signed by Governor Hiram W. Johnson on April 8, 1911, and to take effect on September 1, 1911.)

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, has compiled the following interesting and instructive summary of the new law that will take effect within the next three months:

The New Employers' Liability and Employees' Voluntary Compensation Law of California is, as the title implies, a combined liability and compensation act. Its salient features are as follows:

1. Increasing the liability of the employer for injury or death resulting therefrom, suffered by an employee in the course of the employment and through the fault or negligence of the employer or of a person for whose conduct he is held responsible, by the removal of certain customary defenses.

2. Providing for automatic compensation in cases of accident, regardless of fault or negligence of either party.

Features of Compensation Law.

In setting forth the principal features of the compensation law, the aim has been to describe the law and its provisions in simple language by eliminating as far as possible all legal terms and phrases.

It will be to the advantage of all workingmen and women of California to familiarize themselves with certain phases of the law, before it goes into effect on September 1, 1911.

The following is an analysis of the compensation law:

(a) To be bound by the compensation plan in settling for an accident, the employer must have made a declaration of his willingness to adopt said plan before the accident occurs. The employer makes this declaration by filing with the Industrial Accident Board a statement to the effect that he accepts the plan of compensation provided for in the act for the term of one year from the date of such filing, and thereafter, without further act on his part, or successive terms of one year, unless he shall file a notice of withdrawal at least sixty days before the expiration of a yearly period.

(b) An employee is conclusively presumed to have made his declaration to adopt the plan if he does not give his employer a notice in writing that he prefers not to be subject to the provisions of the act. Such notice must be given within thirty days after the employer has filed his statement as before mentioned, or in case the employer has already adopted the plan before the employee enters into his service the notice must be given at the time such employee enters into his contract of hire with the employer. In any event the notice must be given before accident occurs.

(c) Employees of the State, or of any of its municipal or public corporations, and those who are not to be classed as elective or appointive officials for terms of one or more years, are subject to the plan of compensation without the right to make a preference to the contrary.

(d) The employer is bound to the compensation scheme in all cases after he has made his election, but the employee in case of gross per-

sonal negligence on the part of the employer is not bound by his election and can bring his suit under the general liability law so as to recover increased and exemplary damages.

(e) To charge the employer with liability under the plan of compensation he must be notified of the accident. Such notice must be in writing, stating the name and the address of the person injured, the time and the place where the accident occurred, and the nature of the injury, and signed by the person injured or some one in his behalf, or in case of his death, by a dependent or by some one in his behalf. Service of the notice is made upon the employer by delivering to and leaving with him a copy of such notice, or by mailing to him by registered mail a copy thereof in a sealed and posted envelope addressed to him at his last known place of business or residence. (It is of the utmost importance to comply fully with the requirements of the act in the giving of this notice, as courts uniformly construe strictly and according to the letter similar requirements in other statutes, holding such as conditions that must be fulfilled before they will enforce a right that is conferred by statute and not recognized by the common law.)

(f) The compensation for an injury will be as follows: First—Medical or surgical aid, not to exceed one hundred dollars or for a greater period than ninety days. Second—Pecuniary weekly benefits if the disability lasts more than one week.

In case of total disability the employee will receive 65 per cent of his average weekly wages, unless a nurse is required, in which case he receives 100 per cent. In case of partial disability the employee will receive 65 per cent of the weekly loss in wages.

The aggregate benefits for a single injury can not exceed three times the average annual earnings of the employee. No benefit is paid for the first week's disability, and no benefits will be paid beyond fifteen years after the accident occurred. Average annual earnings are computed according to certain rules, but shall not be taken at less than \$333.33, nor more than \$1666.66.

In case of the death the employer shall pay a sum which added to the benefits paid would equal three times the average annual earnings, but in no case less than \$1000 or more than \$5000; this death benefit to go to total dependents, that is, a wife, a dependent husband, or children under eighteen years. Partial dependents are also provided for in proportion to their dependence upon the deceased. In case there is no person dependent upon the deceased the employer pays only the funeral expenses, not to exceed \$100.

(g) The injured employee shall be subject to examination from time to time by a regular practicing physician, provided and paid for by the employer, likewise from time to time by a physician selected by the Industrial Accident Board, or any member or examiner thereof. If the employee refuses to submit to such examination after a written request from the employer, his right to compensation will be suspended so long as he refuses, and if still refusing after direction by the board, his weekly benefits will be barred during the period of refusal.

(h) For the settlement of all disputes that may arise under the act there is provided an Industrial Accident Board consisting of three members who are to be appointed by the Governor, at first for two, three and four years, respectively, and thereafter for a term of four years. Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated for the expenses of the board, including salaries at \$3600 per year for each member. The office of the board will be at San Francisco.

(i) The awards of the board may be entered by the Superior Courts as judgments therein, and the Superior Court is given the power to re-

view all cases, to set aside awards, and send them back for a new trial. Right of appeal to the Supreme Court is given. All cases before the board and the courts are to be given a speedy hearing and decision.

Comment on Compensation Law.

The object of this law is, so far as it is possible under the constitution of this State, to place the burden of industrial accidents upon each particular industry instead of upon the injured person, his family, or private or public charity as is generally the case under present conditions. This object is sought to be accomplished by so increasing the employer's liability for accidents and subjecting him with greater certainty to the payment of damages therefor, that to escape heavy and indefinite verdicts he will be induced voluntarily to accept the automatic compensation plan.

Both the employer and the employee derive distinct advantages under this system that will appeal to them. The employer will know more accurately what it will cost him to care for his injured employees, besides having the satisfaction that he is fulfilling his duties to those who are aiding him in his enterprise and risk life and limb to promote his financial interests. He can protect himself better by way of insurance, or by charging the cost of compensating injured employees to the up-keep of his establishment and adding it to the prices of his commodities or services he furnishes his customers. The burden, thus, is borne directly by the industry and is ultimately distributed upon the community at large.

The employee will receive the benefits regularly like ordinary weekly wages, and the aid will come at a time when most needed and appreciated.

Both sides will avoid costly and protracted litigation, which in the case of the employee often means the loss of evidence and all chance of recovery; and even when the employee recovers after years of delay he must divide the proceeds with his lawyer, so that practically he obtains but little while his employer loses heavily for the benefit mostly of people not immediately concerned.

In the last eleven years, it was estimated by the New York commission that out of more than one hundred million dollars paid on account of accidents by employers only about thirty millions were disbursed to injured employees. Seventy millions went to lawyers and to insurance companies for assuming and contesting the employers' liabilities. And as the employees who did not recover damages had to share their receipts of thirty millions with their lawyers, it is easy to comprehend what an enormous waste to the parties immediately concerned is entailed under a system of general liability without any system of fixed compensation even where such liability is the meager quality prevailing in most States.

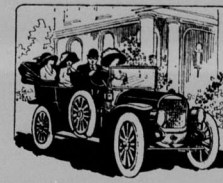
(Next week the change in the Employers' Liability Law will be discussed.)

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill will be headed next week by Edward Abeles in Grant Stewart's international comedy success "He Tried To Be Nice." Associated with him in the cast will be Charlotte Landers, a well-graced actress. Raymond and Caverly, funny German comedians, will reappear in a new offering which includes the skits "A Booming Town," "Swivel Service" and "Talk of Society." Albert Hole, the English boy soprano, will be a feature. The Bellclair Brothers will present their extraordinary feats of strength. Next week will be the last of Belle Adair, James H. Cullen, The Farrell Taylor Company, and Joseph Hart's production of "A Night in a Turkish Bath."

Patronize the "Labor Clarion's" advertisers.

"Motor"



"Don't Walk"

When you're hunting that "new flat." Our Rent Bureau motors out. Service free.

The peal of the June Day marriage bell is upon the ear. We'll find the apartment, flat or bungalow you have in mind. We'll furnish it up for you and arrange to keep it waiting until the glad day when you'll "bring her home"—surprise party, eh?

The old-time Sterling "Credit Terms" will make easy the lining of the nest with the prettiest of "Sterling Quality" furnishings—anything and everything for the home. "Come to the Sterling."

Something down
Something weekly



REMEMBER

Your duty to the cause.
Be consistent and persistent. The labor movement needs your assistance.

UNION LABEL

Goods are obtainable.
They are manufactured especially for you.

WATCH THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK

Send for a Union Label Wallet to the LABEL SECTION

316 Fourteenth Street, S. F.

Are your Delegates reporting our progress?



The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



LIES AND TRUTH ABOUT MILWAUKEE. By Carl D. Thompson.

What is evidently a nation-wide campaign of misrepresentation, distortion and misinterpretation, is being carried on in the plutocratic press against the Milwaukee administration. While this is to be expected, nevertheless the interests of truth and the welfare of the people demand that the facts be known.

1. It is charged that the Socialists have raised the taxes. The truth is:

(a) The Socialists so far have had nothing to do with fixing the taxes.

(b) Even as it is the tax rate in Milwaukee is lower than that of any other city of its size in America.

(c) Insofar as the tax rates are high or burdensome, it is the fault of the rich tax dodgers. There are many millions of dollars of property that escape taxation, a practice that the present administration proposes to stop.

(d) The policies of the present administration, if carried out, will establish revenue producing enterprises which will relieve the burden of taxation rather than increase it.

2. It is charged that wild and fantastic schemes proposed by the Socialists will surely raise taxes next year. The truth is:

(a) The program of the Socialists is not wild and fantastic.

(b) The tax limit and the bond limit are rigidly fixed by State law and charter convention; so that no excessive increase in expenditures would be possible, even if the Socialists contemplated it. It was the "wild and fantastic" schemes of the big plutocratic interests, grafters and boddlers of the past administrations in city, State and nation that made it necessary to safeguard public expenditures, and not the program of the honest and efficient administration Milwaukee now has.

City's Credit Better Than Ever.

3. It is charged that the Socialist administration has destroyed the credit of the city. The truth is, it never was better, and probably never quite so good as at the present time. More bond companies are bidding for Milwaukee bonds during the present administration than ever before. The "Economist," one of the leading financial papers of this country, said recently: "The Milwaukee bonds have sold at two points better than those of Philadelphia. Milwaukee bonds are as greatly sought after as they ever were." The last bonds disposed of by the city recently brought a premium of \$14,365, which was even better than had been expected.

Industrial Conditions Improved.

4. It is charged that the Socialist administration has caused an industrial depression in Milwaukee, that capital is frightened, confidence destroyed, factories closed and commercial havoc wrought. The facts are:

(a) The commercial and industrial conditions in Milwaukee show a normal improvement. The total receipts at the Milwaukee post office for 1910 showed an increase of \$149,539.90, which is rather larger than a normal increase. The post office receipts were \$75,265 greater, and the bank clearings \$28,911,400 greater during the six months following Seidel's election than during the corresponding months of the preceding year.

(b) The value of the year's production of the Milwaukee industries was \$6,171,884 greater this year than last; the amount of capital employed was \$6,683,649 more this year than last. From which it can be clearly seen that there was not very much capital frightened away. There was \$3,795,218 more paid in wages this year than last;

there were 3602 more working people employed this year than last; and there were 137 more industrial plants at work this year than last. These figures I have taken from the January 1st, 1911, issue of the Milwaukee "Sentinel's" annual Trade Review, pages 1 and 2.

Otto H. Falk is the president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee. This organization is probably the strongest and most aggressive opponent of Socialism in the city. Yet Mr. Falk says in a letter to the "Sentinel," published in the above Review of January 1st, 1911, speaking of trade conditions in Milwaukee: "Some of our industries, outside of iron and steel, ran not only full capacity during the entire year, but at times strained their capacity in order to supply the demand for their goods. Many local manufacturers were fairly active while their competitors in the east were depressed. Large additions have been made to a number of manufacturing plants, and new industries have located in our midst. The jobbing and wholesale interests have done as well as have the same interests in other cities. On the whole they have done more than held their own, and have extended their territory and made a handsome increase to their sales.

"The causes which lead to the peculiarities of the year were not local. The great bulk of our products goes to the four ends of the country, and the industrial symptoms here are indicative of a condition prevailing throughout the nation."

Mr. Frank Putney Haight, writing at the same time, says: "The comparison of the figures of industrial conditions in 1909 with those of 1910, makes it clearly evident that Milwaukee is supporting the phenomenal gain made in 1909 in nearly all lines, and proving the solidity of wholesale business for the year amounted to \$446,514,011. This shows a gain of .118 per cent over 1909, and from every quarter there is reported the greatest confidence in a marked increase for 1911."

5. It is charged that the Socialist administration in Milwaukee injures business. The facts in the matter, according to the report of the treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, published in the "Evening Wisconsin" (Republican), is: The increase in receipts of 1911 over the corresponding period of 1910 was \$16,381.46. The record with regard to the new investments in Milwaukee during 1911 was most amazing. During the first four months of this year the new investments reached \$14,216,000, which was within \$4,000,000 of the total new investments of the preceding year. Capital doesn't seem to be very badly frightened according to that.

Sickness Decreasing.

6. It is charged that an epidemic of scarlet fever is raging in the city of Milwaukee, due to the incompetency and neglect of the Socialist Health Department. The facts are there is no epidemic of scarlet fever in Milwaukee. There were 349 more cases under Dr. Bading's previous administration during the four months ending December 31, 1909, than there were under the corresponding four months of Dr. Kraft's administration. In 1909 there were 855 cases during the four months ending December 31st, and in 1910, under Dr. Kraft's administration, there were only 506 cases during the corresponding period. In every single month there were from fifty to a hundred less cases under Dr. Kraft than under Dr. Bading. And 855 cases of scarlet fever in four months in a population of 375,000 does not constitute an epidemic. No one thought of charging Dr. Bading's administration with having an epidemic of scarlet fever. If so, much less

then may the Socialists be charged with having an epidemic, since there were 349 cases less than under Dr. Bading.

7. It is charged that Dr. Kraft does not believe in milk inspection. The truth is that the milk inspection as conducted at present is the most efficient in the history of the Milwaukee Health Department.

8. It is charged that the Health Department has made a rule against requiring quarantine of contagious diseases. The truth is that the rules governing quarantine are made by the State Board of Health, and not by the city at all. Quarantine was never more rigidly nor more carefully observed in Milwaukee than at the present time.

Another Lie Nailed.

9. It is charged that Dr. Kraft claims to have diplomas from various medical colleges and that as a matter of fact he has not. The facts are that Dr. Kraft has diplomas from the American Medical College of St. Louis, the Barnes Medical College of the same city, and in addition a Wisconsin State License No. 1176, Register B, and also medical State licenses from Illinois, Missouri and California. All of these are on file, properly signed and attested, in the office of the Commissioner of Public Health in the City Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

(To be continued.)

SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE.

The committee in the Senate to which all labor bills are referred is designated as the committee on "Education and Labor." During the last Congress, the sixty-first, the Senate Committee stubbornly refused to meet, although call after call was issued by its chairman, Senator Borah, and every member polled by the A. F. of L. legislative committee the day before and the morning of the meeting, but without avail. The personnel of the committee has been changed in this Congress, and hopes are entertained that more activity will be displayed when Chairman Borah calls the committee together. It would not be out of place, however, for trade-union constituents of the members on this committee to call the attention of their Senators to the importance of labor legislation in contemplation. The members of the committee are as follows:

Senators Borah of Idaho, Penrose of Pennsylvania, du Pont of Delaware, Page of New Hampshire, McLean of Connecticut, Kenyon of Iowa, Rayner of Maryland, Bankhead of Alabama, Shively of Indiana, Swanson of Virginia, and Martine of New Jersey.

Order Your Suit Now AND SAVE MONEY

I make the classiest suits seen on the streets. I give the widest choice of fabrics. I use the best materials.

The Best Union Tailors \$22.50
Make My Suits

**Another Special Offering During
Month of June**

My \$32.50 Blue Serge \$25

Wear Clancy Clothes and be Classy
Open Saturday Evenings

CLANCY
CLASSY TAILOR
992 MARKET STREET, Opposite 6th St.

American Federation of Labor Letter

A Banner Settlement.

James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, together with the representatives of the Brotherhood of Carmen, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths and Sheet Metal Workers, was successful in arriving at a settlement with the Southern Railway and allied lines. The machinists are to receive from 1½ to 3 cents per hour advance, there being a general adjustment of wages in this craft. The carmen are to receive a 2-cent an hour advance flat. The boiler makers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers are to receive approximately the same increase. This settlement affects about 8000 men, and without doubt the advanced scale will apply, as it has done heretofore, to the Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk & Western and Chesapeake & Ohio, with 9000 additional men. It might not be amiss to observe that the achievement of the labor officials in reaching this agreement is worthy of more than passing mention, for with the lines mentioned all accepting the terms as stated, the approximate advance in wages is over \$1,000,000 per year, with bettered working conditions in addition thereto.

Westmoreland Strike Hearing.

A few days ago Congressman Wilson (coal miner) introduced a resolution in the House for an investigation of the strike which has been in progress in the Westmoreland coal fields for over a year. The resolution was referred to the Rules Committee and a hearing has been had. The intent of the investigation is to find out whether the coal operators have maintained a system of peonage or have prevented free ingress and egress from certain post offices, and other vital questions.

McNamara Extradition Case.

The Rules Committee of the House on May 27-29 held hearings on the resolution introduced by Congressman Berger for a Congressional investigation of the arrest and extradition of J. J. McNamara. Statements were made by President Gompers, Frank Ryan, president of the iron workers, Congressman Berger and attorney for the iron workers, Lee N. Rappaport. The committee listened intently to all testimony presented. No one appeared in opposition to the resolution. Representative Henry, chairman of the committee, stated that Congressman Berger and Attorney Rappaport would be permitted to submit such additional facts, affidavits, etc., tending to substantiate the charges, and same would be incorporated in the record. Representative Madison, a member of the committee, stated that he felt the Rules Committee was convinced that Mr. McNamara had been extradited illegally, and that no further evidence was necessary to influence the committee to make a favorable report. Members of the committee expressed doubt whether a Congressional investigation would add anything to what is already known in the case. It was asserted that the most essential thing to do was to so revise the Federal laws that such outrages as the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and McNamara could not occur again. The hearings will be printed in pamphlet form for use of the public and to present the matter to the Judiciary Committee, which will consider a number of bills introduced for the purpose of amending the extradition laws.

Pennsylvania Strike.

The strike among the shopmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad is spreading. Organizers have been endeavoring to organize the men in Altoona ever since the Pittsburg division went out, but not until a few days ago was any progress made.

Reports just received contain the information that a large number of men in Altoona have been taken into the union with the alternative in view of a settlement with the company or a general strike of the shopmen at that place.

Association Disbands.

An association called the National Civil Service Improvement Association, organized ostensibly to assist employees in the civil service in procuring an increase in salary, has foundered on the rock of intemperate utterance. Its secretary made a lurid address, and as a result practically all the officers, including mostly business men, resigned, thus leaving the secretary the chief residue of the association.

Knitting Mills Organize.

The Wayne Knitting Mills and Old Fort Knitting Mills at Fort Wayne, Ind., have been organized, practically every employee of the factories becoming a member of the textile workers.

To Build Labor Temple.

The central body of Joplin, Mo., has taken the preliminary steps to construct a labor temple. A building organization has been almost completed, and it is expected that each union in the city will participate to the full extent of its ability.

Western Federation of Miners.

Ernest Mills, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, in a communication to the American Federation of Labor, states that a charter was granted on April 25, 1911, to the Bartlesville, Okla., smeltermen, and that after a brief strike their demands for an increase of 15 cents per hour were acceded to and men returned to work.

To Prohibit Sweated Products.

A bill has been introduced in the English Parliament to prevent the importation into the United Kingdom from foreign countries of goods manufactured under sweated conditions. It is provided that the Board of Trade shall determine whether any goods coming in competition with British-made products are manufactured under sweated conditions, and, if convinced, the board is obliged to inquire into the rate of wages paid and the conditions of employment generally in that trade in the country in which the imported goods are made or produced. Even during the inquiry into the facts, authority is conferred to completely prohibit the importation of such alleged sweated products.

Machinists' Increases.

The International Association of Machinists has recently reached an agreement with the Michigan Central Railroad Company for an increase in wages, the rate now being 34½ cents per hour, flat rate. Another agreement has been entered into between the breweries of Los Angeles, which carries a wage scale of 55 cents per hour, eight hours.

Speech by Buchanan.

Frank Buchanan, iron worker, and one of the labor group, made an interesting speech before the House on the admission of New Mexico and Arizona. He devoted almost the entire time to the advocacy of the recall feature of the Arizona constitution. Whatever may be said relative to other members of Congress, it is becoming apparent to many old stagers that the new members of Congress from the ranks of labor are a force that must be reckoned with. Buchanan's effort was commendable and gave evidence of his future usefulness as a legislator.

Railroad Hour Law Upheld.

The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision that the act approved March 4,

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

After using this brand you will not bother with any other

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

U
N
I
O
N



M
A
D
E
!!

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds\$1,580,518 99
Employees' Pension Fund\$109,031 35
Deposits December 31st, 1910\$42,039,580 06
Total Assets\$44,775,559 56
Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President and Manager, George Tourny; Third Vice-President, J. W. Van Bergen; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, A. H. Muller; Assistant Secretaries, G. J. O. Folte and Wm. D. Newhouse; Goodfellow, Eells & Orrick, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, George Tourny, J. W. Van Bergen, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

The Homephone Means

Daily Telephone Economy

- ☑ Lowest telephone rates
- ☑ Extra low excess switching

Install a Homephone and Save Money



CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

1907, prescribing that employees on railroads should not be required or permitted to remain on duty longer than sixteen consecutive hours, with ten hours intermission, together with the provision that telegraph operators and allied employees guiding train movements shall not be required or permitted to remain on duty over nine hours, is constitutional. Other provisions in the law relate to signal men, at offices and stations, with some variation in the hours of employment allowed. The Interstate Commerce Commission, under the law, is directed to enforce the act.

Employers' Liability Sustained.

The Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has rendered a decision that is exceedingly important in that the decision marks the boundary lines of the operation of the Employers' Liability Act as applied to common carriers. The Washington Terminal Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad were sued to recover damages on account of an accident which a fireman sustained while operating a switch engine within the precincts of the union station. In the lower court it was held that the Washington Terminal Company did not come within the meaning and provisions of the Employers' Liability Act. The court of appeals holds that a terminal company is a common carrier.

Lockout In Denmark.

A general lockout of men in the building trades and in the iron and steel industry has taken place throughout Denmark. It is stated that the lockout is likely to spread to other trades.

Vindictive Officials.

The officials of the Post Office Department are riding to a severe fall, in the form of a searching investigation by Congress, if they continue the autocratic manner in which they have been conducting the affairs of the service during the past few months. While employees are given the "right" to petition "higher ups," yet even if this is done victimization follows. A few days ago thirty-seven mail carriers in Washington met in conference and appointed a committee of six to wait on the local postmaster to present some grievances. The committee performed its duty and a week passed, and then came orders from the main office transferring five of the six former committeemen to other sections of the city.

Unrest of Employees.

The enginemen and firemen on the Great Western Railway of Great Britain are protesting against the new conditions of employment imposed on locomotive men. A strike has been threatened. Sharp practice is charged to have been resorted to, and in the present temper of the men the enforcement of the new rules will precipitate a struggle.

Conductors Raise Salaries.

The Order of Railway Conductors, in convention at Jacksonville, Fla., raise the salary of the president to \$8500 per year, the senior vice-president and secretary to \$5000 each, and the other vice-presidents are to receive \$4500 each annually.

Iron Molders.

The International Iron Molders' Union, while reporting trade conditions slack, yet shows a gross increase in membership for the first quarter of the year of 2015. During this same period, the one in which a greater degree of sickness prevails, compared with other portions of the year, \$45,327.60 was paid out for sick benefits. The total amount paid by the organization since 1896, its inception of sick benefit payments, is \$1,916,076.45.

Declined To Serve.

John A. Moffit, who has been president of the United Hatters of North America for thirteen years, at their convention just held, declined to become a candidate to succeed himself. The tremendous strain of the past few years in the hatters' fight against the manufacturers' assaults was partially responsible for his retirement. Labor loses an active and efficient official.

Cigar Makers Winning.

A communication from the American Federation of Labor representative in Porto Rico states that the cigar makers' strike is successfully closing. All firms have conceded the advance asked save one. The increase ranges from \$1 to \$2 per thousand, and 2000 returned to work under the new scale.

Grand Rapids Carpenters.

Secretary Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters informs headquarters that the strike in Grand Rapids, Mich., is progressing with men firm, and with the added feature that the Mayor, other city officers and prominent citizens are in thorough sympathy with the strikers.

Welsh Strike Settled.

The great Welsh coal strike, involving over 12,000 miners, at the Cambrian collieries, has been settled and the men have returned to work. This strike has been in progress for months, and the miners have suffered great privations, but have stood loyal and determined once and for all to settle the question of maintaining a wage scale that would bring to them at least a decent living.

Clyde Engineers Win.

The engineers on the Clyde (Scotland) have secured an advance in wages. On June 1st the scale went into effect, the advance being 1 shilling a week, with a corresponding increase in other salaries where paid for by piece. A similar advance has also been agreed to, this to take effect six months later, and then the latter rate to apply under a three-year agreement.

Street Railway Men.

Since the first of April President Mahon of the street carmen reports that charters have been issued at Albia, Iowa, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Springfield, Missouri. Increases in wages and better working conditions have been established as follows:

Shreveport, La., new local, secured increase of 2 to 4 cents per hour, minimum run nine hours.

Butler, Pa., increase from 1 to 3 cents per hour, union shop, no tripper work less than five hours; nine-hour day.

Salt Lake City, Utah, increase 1 cent per hour all around, with same proportional increase for track, shop and shed men; time and one-half for track, shop and shed men for overtime and Sunday work, and a two-year agreement.

Holyoke, Mass., renewal of contract with general improved conditions; time and half overtime.

Cumberland, Md., increase of 10 cents per day all around.

Winnipeg, Man., renewed agreement with an increase of 2 cents per hour for coming year.

Meadville, Pa., received an increase of 1 cent per hour all around.

Peoria, Ill., increase of from 1½ to 4 cents per hour and a three-year agreement.

Rochester, N. Y., secured three-year agreement and an increase of 1 cent per hour affecting every employee in the service.

Boone, Iowa, increase of 1 to 3 cents per hour, affecting trainmen, barn and shopmen.

Pittsburg, Pa., increase of 1 cent per hour all around.

Streator, Ill., increase of from 1 to 2 cents per hour and a two-year agreement.

For Woman Suffrage.

Both Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature have passed a bill granting suffrage to women. It will now go to the people for approval.

English Weavers.

The weavers in the Huddersfield district, England, have been endeavoring to secure an advance of 15 per cent in wages and the uniform fifty-five-hour week, but the employers have refused to comply in any particular. As a result ballots have been distributed to determine whether the weavers desire to cease work until the recognition of their demands is gained. Rumors of lockout are also heard, and a contest seems imminent.

Demand for Eight Hours.

The Labor Congress which met at Amsterdam on June 12th will be followed by a five days' session of the International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations. The English representatives will submit a motion in favor of an eight-hour day in all textile mills in all countries. The payment of higher dues will be urged and England will probably be selected as the meeting place for the next congress.

Initiative and Referendum.

The initiative and referendum has reached the stage where there are now no doubts of its being adopted by a great majority of the States. At the last sessions of the California, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Florida State Legislatures, bills were passed looking to its establishment. Only one serious rebuff has been encountered. The Legislature of Iowa adopted the Oregon plan, but Governor Carroll vetoed it. Oregon, Oklahoma, Nevada, Missouri, Montana, South Dakota, Maine, Arkansas and Utah have constitutional provisions covering this mode of legislation. Arizona, the near-State, has also provided for it. Utah, however, adopted the provision in its constitution when admitted as a State, but the Legislatures since that time have steadfastly refused to enact a statutory law putting it into operation.

SPRING WOOLENS REDUCED 15% to 20%

Union Men:

Here's an unusual chance to purchase a High-Grade Merchant Tailored Suit at a GREAT SAVING.

The lateness of the season, because of our annual custom, and the fact that the sidewalk is blockaded--combine to compel us to make the above GREAT REDUCTIONS on all Spring Woolens.

Blockade Sale

The usual workmanship will prevail as all suits are made entirely in our own shop on the premises, by our own force of the MOST SKILLED UNION MECHANICS.



KELLEHER & BROWNE
THE IRISH TAILORS
716 Market Street, near Kearny

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.
Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226.

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1911.

"Courage consists not in blindly overlooking danger, but in seeing it and conquering it."—Richter.

Are you doing your best to aid the union label secure the recognition its due? It waits patiently for its friends in many an out-of-the-way place. It can only greet the light in response to the demand—it's up to you!

C(ollier's) W(eekly) Post's suit against the American Federation of Labor and Buck's Stove and Range Company was dismissed in St. Louis last Monday. The plaintiff wanted to have the "union shop" agreement nullified. His failure is another notch in a record that is noteworthy for reverses and its inability to grasp essentials in the economic development of the age. Still, we feel sorry for Post. He is so lonely.

Frank B. Kellogg's announcement that he is interested, legitimately, in corporations as an attorney may be proper from various points of view, but the people of this country would undoubtedly prefer to have the special counsel of the Department of Justice clear of such connections, especially when he is well paid by the Government to prosecute companies associated with the trusts for violation of law. There is a certain standard of morality even in the making of money.

The maritime workers of Europe are evidently entering into a struggle of moment. For centuries the men who go down to the sea in ships have had no redress from abuses of a most pronounced type. They have been considered as anything but human, and as a sort of necessary adjunct of the vessels they man. A change is coming over the situation, and a change long needed. Good food, fair treatment, reasonable compensation, proper quarters and a reversal of the slavery idea are concerned in the cessation of work. They are planks that should appeal to landmen equally with seamen.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Edward Hyatt touched a responsive chord in the hearts of California's citizens when he advocated more democracy in school life. He well used the words "un-American" and "unpatriotic" in his circular on the subject, and this paragraph is worth quoting: "One of the most insidious evils that has wormed its way, almost unnoticed, into the public school system, is the extravagance in expenditure which has been permitted to the children. This is especially conspicuous in the matter of clothes; boys clad in expensive tailor-made suits and girls in fashionable gowns, sometimes make the entrance to the school buildings at noon remind the passerby of a mansion at which an afternoon reception is in progress."

WOMEN'S SHORTER DAY IN THE COURTS

Last Wednesday, June 14th, Frank A. Miller of Riverside applied to the Supreme court of the State of California for a writ of habeas corpus in the proceedings taken against him—with his consent—for violating the law that states that women shall not work more than eight hours in twenty-four. Attorney-General U. S. Webb has also rendered his opinion of the way the act should be interpreted.

It is to be hoped that a tag marked "rush" will be attached to the papers in the case, and that the State's highest court will speedily render a decision on the constitutionality of the act.

The eight-hour law for women was held to be constitutional except as to its provision regulating the hours of labor of women in hotels, which section was declared invalid by Judge F. E. Densmore of the Superior Court of Riverside in a decision handed down on June 10th. On the ground that the act permitted employment of waitresses in boarding-houses and chambermaids in lodging-houses, while denying the right of waitresses in hotels to work more than eight hours a day, that section of the measure was declared invalid.

The decision was rendered in the case of Mr. Miller, proprietor of a hotel, who was found guilty in a lower court of working his head waitress nine hours, and was fined \$50, with an alternative of twenty-five days in jail. Miller immediately appealed the case, the first arising from the eight-hour law, to the Superior Court.

In his opinion Judge Densmore held that if an eight-hour law were addressed to the case of a man engaged in some vocation or calling not affecting public morals or dangerous to public health, such a law would be a plain violation of the man's constitutional right to follow any lawful vocation or calling that he might choose so long as he did not encroach upon the rights of others.

He said, however, that a woman was upon a somewhat different footing by reason of her physical structure and the fact that long hours of labor performed by her when standing on her feet day after day tended to injurious effects upon her body, and that as healthy mothers were essential to vigorous offspring, the physical well-being of woman became an object of public interest and care in order to preserve the strength and vigor of the race.

The judge added that by reason of her sex woman was in a class by herself and that the Legislature, in the exercise of a police power and for the protection of the public health might pass such a law, and that the eight-hour law for women was constitutional and valid except in the provision noted.

It was held to be apparent that when the word "hotel" was used in this act it did not include lodging-houses or boarding-houses. Numerous decisions were quoted to sustain the contention that such legislation was discriminatory. The court declared that the Legislature had the right to pass the eight-hour law for women and that it was constitutional as to all provisions save that referring to women employed in hotels.

Following the decision of Judge Densmore, Assemblyman Thomas F. Griffin of Modesto, who is responsible for the measure, gave the following statement to the Associated Press:

"The California Supreme Court has held that the selection of the class of business requiring legislative regulation is a subject for legislative discretion. The Federal Supreme Court holds that only different legislation for persons in the same business is discriminatory and under these rulings I cannot see any justification for the decision of the Riverside court.

"If work in lodging-houses be the same as that in hotels, then the word hotel is broad enough to include lodging-houses. If the lodging-houses

are held to be a different class of business, then they are exempt.

"The laws of Washington and of Nebraska concerning the eight-hour law are similar to that of this State and they contain the words 'hotel' and 'restaurant,' but not 'rooming houses,' and they have been held constitutional. Therefore, I believe that the Appellate Court will reverse the Riverside decision."

AN OLD ARGUMENT REFUTED.

In Alameda County a few days ago was held a special election on a proposition to issue \$500,000 bonds for a new hospital, said to be sorely needed to replace the antiquated and inadequate structure now in use. Less than 10 per cent of the registered vote was cast—nine out of ten voters (all male bipeds, for women do not vote in California as yet) failed to exercise their right of franchise. Thousands of men do not even register. The bond issue failed by a few votes of a two-thirds majority, and Alameda County will not have a modern hospital. Mark this "Exhibit A" and present it the next time an opponent of woman suffrage tells you "Women wouldn't vote if they had a chance."

The above paragraph appeared in last week's issue of James H. Barry's "Star." It is good reading, and there is no denying the point made.

The official canvass of votes in Oakland last Monday showed that the bonds had failed by 143 votes of the required two-thirds majority. The votes in favor of the proposition were 4193 and those against it 2811.

There is no doubt of the dire need of a new county hospital across the bay. The poor people who are compelled to seek consolation in the wretched quarters now available do not even find the consolation. Everybody concerned recognizes the claims of the sick men and women for better treatment.

Now that equal suffrage is a subject for discussion, the men may well consider the cry that "women won't vote." It is a stock argument of the "antis." If the franchise depended upon the proper exercise of that sacred right, there are many voters (?) who would have no cause of complaint should they be stricken from the roll.

If "women won't vote," it is because they are unable to do so at the present time, through no fault of their own.

If "men won't vote" it is not because they haven't the opportunity, but for simple neglect of citizenship-duty. Such being the case, why not give women the ballot? Then we will be sure of a majority expression at least, the sick and helpless will receive that attention which is their due, the community will reap innumerable advantages, and right will come into its own.

Next October the men of California will be able to do that which should have been done last time the question was before the voters—give equal opportunity to the superior half of the inhabitants of this State.

MERCHANT MARINE.

In the closing days of the last Congress, Senator Newlands introduced a resolution containing a program for the extra session and dealing with numerous important subjects. One item on the list is worthy of mention, and is as follows:

"Providing for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine by free entry to American registry of all ships, wherever constructed, and by the construction of auxiliary ships for our navy, to be used in time of war in aid of the fighting ships, and in time of peace in establishing new routes of commerce through lease to shipping companies, such legislation to involve the temporary diminution of the construction of fighting ships and the substitution of auxiliary ships, with a view to the creation of a well proportioned and self-sustaining navy."

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**Pasadena's Live Mayor.**

William Thum, the millionaire Mayor of Pasadena, California, would generally be considered as the last man to exhibit progressive tendencies, when his wealth and environment are taken into mind. But Mr. Thum is a surprise in more directions than one, as instanced by the following excerpt from an interview he gave a representative of the San Francisco "Bulletin":

"I firmly believe that every city which has the strength to shake off corporation control in order to become politically sound should have municipal ownership of water and of electric current. Furthermore, I believe that in time municipal ownership of these things will be generally established throughout the country.

"Before this stage of municipal ownership can be reached, the movement for such ownership will be strenuously and continuously opposed by corporation newspapers and other corporation methods. These people do not believe the public is capable of even learning how to conduct its public utilities, yet they put every possible obstacle in the way, for fear that the public will learn.

"If public ownership is to be a success in this country, the city must choose its best boys and fit them to do the city's work efficiently. The people must learn how to run their own enterprises at the highest degree of efficiency. When we have done that, then we shall be ready for the next step in the socialization of our necessities.

"When I had studied this question of 'what is the matter' for a good many years and at last had decided that I knew the answer, it occurred to me that if I could write it down in language that any man could understand, some of my ideas might stick in the minds of a few men. It all seemed so very simple to me. I have been a business man all my life, and I knew nothing about the art of writing and was not very well read. So I went to some professional writers for help. I thought that if they didn't spoil it my book might appeal to men like myself, who hadn't been in the habit of reading that sort of thing.

"Liberal education for practically every man and woman would give us economic democracy quicker than we shall get it in any other way. As soon as the great mass of the people are no longer separated from the fortunate few by their lack of education, then the great mass of the people will be able to choose the right course. They will do the right thing, and what that thing is need not worry us now. They will do it, and if it proves to be Socialism, so be it. I believe myself that eventually the thing we shall work out will be something approximating the dreams of the Socialists."

* * *

Child Labor in Virginia.

Revelations of an appalling character have been brought to light by Dr. A. J. McKelway, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, relating to the abuses of juvenile labor in the cotton manufacturing industry in Virginia and the south. "If you attempt to pass a drastic child-labor law at the next general assembly, you will find a lobby to defeat it composed almost entirely of representatives of the cotton industries. In statistics it has been discovered that 70 per cent of the children employed in the cotton industries of Virginia are illiterate. In Alabama the percentage is lower by 5 per cent."

* * *

Senator Cummins' Viewpoint.

Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, in an address at the graduation exercises of the Washington College of Law, coined the following:

"The greatest problem that we are facing today, and one upon which the American Republic

will be wrecked, if it is ever wrecked, is the question of distribution of the vast wealth of the nation. I do not for a moment suggest the equality of fortune. The openness of opportunity is what is needed in this country today. Business is being concentrated into the hands of the few, and the vast opportunity that once existed is being taken away. If competition disappears and the mighty combinations control the wealth, there are only two remedies—fixing of prices of commodities by the Government or the judicial restoration of the creed of competition. Competition has been called wasteful, evil and cruel, but I would rather have all of its wastefulness, its evil and its cruelty than that one power have the right to say what prices shall be paid for all commodities used by the people of this country."

* * *

La Follette Advocates Fair Treatment.

There is one United States Senator that always uses terse English in defining his attitude, and that gentleman is Senator La Follette. In the last week's issue of his weekly, under the caption of "Taft's Protest," is found the following:

"President Taft protests against permitting the railway mail clerks to organize and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Speaking before the convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at Harrisburg, Pa., May 14th, he said:

"I do not think that reasonably minded trade-union men, who are fully alive to the necessity for rigorous means to enforce their rights in their controversies with capital and with their employers, will fail to see the broad difference that exists between their case, in which they are contending for the betterment of their livelihood against the naturally selfish motives of their employers, and that of the class of Government employees, who are privileged not only in the amount of their compensation, the less number of hours of their employment and the greater permanency of tenure, and who serve the Government of all the people, the very existence of which will be threatened should they combine together to quit the Government service all at once, and paralyze the benefit, and the equal benefits, that the Government is properly supposed and held to confer upon the people at large."

Senator La Follette then made this comment: "But are all Government employees a privileged class? More particularly the railway mail clerks, whose efforts to escape oppression inspired the President's protest—are they a privileged class? We think not. When employees of the Government are subjected to such treatment as that handed to the men who work in the mail cars, it is time for something more adequate than softly-spoken words. As long as we have our Hitchcocks, as long as we have our vicious and autocratic 'gag rule,' as long as employees of the whole people are made victims of political bureaucracy—plain justice demands that there be no distinction between public employees of individuals or corporations. Organization is their only present refuge. It should not be closed to them."

* * *

The Same Pay For Equal Work.

Resolutions favoring a law equalizing pay for men and women teachers in elementary schools of the New York Board of Education, but the were adopted on May 17th at a special meeting board adjourned without being able to adopt a schedule of salaries for the teachers in high schools. The question of salary schedules for the high schools will not be settled for almost another year. The vote in favor of the elementary schools schedules means that the pay of more than 14,000 school teachers will be equalized. For two years the question of equalization of pay of women and men teachers has been agitated.

CONNECT UP WITH THE SUPPLY.

By John M. Work.

In the ancient classic mythology there is a story about an earth-born giant named Antaeus. The warm earth, Terra, was his mother. His father was the stormy Neptune, a god of the sea.

When he was in touch with the earth, his mother, strength and vitality flowed into him from the earth. When he was not in contact with the earth, his strength waned.

One day Hercules happened along, swinging his club, fresh from his exploit of holding the world on his shoulders while Atlas got the golden apples of the Hesperides for him.

Envious Antaeus was like Cassius, he could not be at heart's ease while he beheld a greater than he.

So, the two giants engaged in mortal combat. Hercules was the stronger. But he found that every time he felled Antaeus to the ground with his club, the earth-born giant acquired new strength from the earth and sprang to his feet stronger than ever. To overcome this difficulty, Hercules seized him by the girth, swung him aloft and held him high in air. In this position, Antaeus no longer received his accustomed supply of strength from the earth. His strength therefore waned. In a short time he died, and Hercules tossed his lubberly hulk into a neighboring valley.

Modern man also derives his strength and vitality from the earth—not directly like Antaeus—but indirectly, through his food, his clothing, his shelter, etc.

He, too, is entirely dependent upon the earth.

When the Hercules of capitalism comes along and cuts off his supply from the earth, he, too, is "up in the air." His strength wanes. And unless his connection with the earth supply is re-established, he perishes.

At the present time, all the workers are deprived of most of the supply to which they are entitled.

They are deprived of it because the industries are owned by the capitalists. The private ownership of the industries enables the private owners—the capitalists—to keep for themselves most of the earnings of the workers. They can do so, because the workers are dependent upon them for jobs.

We Socialists say that the industries shall be owned collectively by all the people. Then the people will employ themselves in their own industries and pay themselves all they earn.

Their connection with their full earth supply will thus be re-established.

Then, we shall no longer be a physically and intellectually stunted race, but will have a full and free opportunity to make the most of life.

Mrs. Williamina Paton Fleming, world-famous for her discovery of new stars, is the only woman who has ever been recognized sufficiently by Harvard University to permit her name to appear in the official list of its corps. She is a native of Dundee, Scotland, and since 1879 has been associated with Harvard, beginning her work in the assembling of an astronomical library under Professor Pickering. At the time she knew nothing of stars. Now she has the international record for star-finding. She reads the secrets of the heavens by means of photographic plates. If there is a spectra which has not appeared before, she is keen to detect it. Thus she has found ten new stars, more than half the number that has been found by all the other scientists together in the last twenty-five years. Mrs. Fleming has been given the gold medal of the Astronomical Society of Mexico. She is also a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of England.

"Virtue is not left to stand alone. He who practices it will have neighbors."—Confucius.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 9, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Rosenthal and Treasurer McTiernan excused; Delegate Nolan appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Delegate Furuseth called attention to the fact that minutes were incorrect; inasmuch they had not stated as he had reported, that Bay and River Steamboatmen had withdrawn from International Seamen's Union. Minutes were approved as corrected.

Credentials—Plasterers—Michael Kelly, Richard Downing, Richard McDonald, Timothy Sullivan and Frank Tynell. Musicians—Albert A. Greenbaum, vice J. Green. Typographical—H. M. Alexander, Raymond M. Diggs, Eugene Donovan, Will J. French, Wiley K. Galloway, L. Michelson, James W. Mullen, C. H. Parker, Benj. Schonhoff and H. L. White. Bakers—Carl Hegeling, vice Charles Vossberg. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, inclosing complimentary tickets for their picnic to be held June 17, 1911. From Cemetery Workers, inclosing check for \$25 for the McNamara Defense Fund. From Pollack Memorial Committee, receipt for donation and thanks for same. International Jewelry Workers' Union, statement of conditions obtaining in Whitehead-Hoag shop. From Waitresses' Union, inclosing check for \$700 to the Los Angeles strike fund, receipts from their last grand ball. From Elevator Constructors' Union, stating they would elect a new delegate in place of N. Svilovich.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Joint Executive Council of Teamsters No. 7, indorsing request of Chauffeurs relative to Kelly's Garage. From Funeral Directors' Association, asking for conference on wage scale of Undertakers' Union. From Cooks Helpers' Union, proposed scale affecting cafeterias.

Referred to Label Section—From Rev. Chas. Stelzle, copy of Banner exhibited at National Convention of Presbyterian Churches.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From A. F. of L., stating that no further charters would be granted without sanction of Council.

Referred to Strike Committee—Request for assistance in unionizing Standard Box Factory.

A communication was received from the General Labor Day Committee, asking for \$150 for preliminary expenses; complied with.

Reports of Unions—Milk Wagon Drivers—Possibility of settling with Garlock Dairy. Retail Delivery Drivers—Wreden's still unfair; hope that unionists and friends will remember. Carpenters No. 483—Will give benefit for the relief of Bro. Walter Goff, an old-time trade unionist. Retail Shoe Clerks—Walk-Over Boot Shop nearly organized; extend thanks to Label Section and Woman's Union Label League. Soap Workers—U-Need Hand Paste is a thoroughly union shop and using their label; hope that unionists will support this product.

Executive Committee—Submitted two reports, and recommended indorsement of wage scale and agreement of Waitresses' Union as presented; concurred in. Reported progress on the Pile Drivers' request to declare the Contra Costa Construction Co. unfair; and on the Newspaper Solicitors' complaint against the San Francisco "Call." Reported having advised Cemetery Workers' Union to prohibit its members from doing work coming under the jurisdiction of the Granite Cutters' Union. Also having advised all parties concerned on the request for a boycott on the Oyster Loaf Cafe, deeming it proper to hold same over for three weeks. Reported having in-

dorsed the action of secretary to the effect that Mr. Frederick Adams address the Council on the subject of "Government by Judges," on Friday evening, June 23, 1911, at 9 p. m.; concurred in. Reported progress on the request of Laundry Owners' Association for concessions from Laundry Workers' Union. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that Council take no action on the H. R. Bill No. 4669 by Congressman Hayes, relating to naturalization of aliens, until Congress acts upon the more important question relative to Asiatic exclusion; concurred in. Relative to H. R. Bill No. 4430, also by Congressman Hayes, limiting the hours of laborers, etc., that they had written to A. F. of L. inquiring as to which of the three bills of this same nature had been indorsed; concurred in. The committee recommended that when questions to be asked candidates are ready, that they be mailed to all candidates to give them a fair opportunity to answer same; also that the committee be permitted to ask questions of candidates for several offices other than those included in the original resolutions; the committee was authorized to do so.

On the request of the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., to oppose the proposed arbitration agreement between the United States and Great Britain, the committee submitted resolutions placing the Council on record against the proposed treaty as follows:

"Whereas, The pending arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, according to the guarded but in many quarters well-understood statements of prominent American and English statesmen, is intended to supplant the existing treaty and to extend arbitrable matters so as to embrace all differences whatever, including particularly questions 'involving the vital interests, the independence, and the honor' of the two contracting parties, and it is to serve as a stepping stone towards 'an agreement to join each other in any case where one of them had a quarrel with a third nation which had refused to arbitrate,' to quote the words of Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in his speech in the House of Commons which was published in the American press with the comment of the President that he was 'delighted' therewith, which fact in turn was cabled to England in order to show Mr. Taft's agreement with the intentions of the British Government;

"Whereas, These features of the treaty are confirmed by the draft thereof published recently in the New York 'World,' and from which the following interesting details may be gleaned among others, to wit:

"1. That, during the operation of the treaty, the United States, on the one hand, and Great Britain, on the other, consent not to become parties to any convention, treaty, understanding or alliance with any power or powers, except and by the consent of the other;

"2. That any question involving the vital interests, the independence, and the honor of the contracting parties is to be settled not by the Court of Arbitration at the Hague, but by plenipotentiary commissions appointed by the respective governments;

"3. That, in case of differences which concern the interests of third parties, a different mode of arbitration is provided for in case the third party, is, or is not, an ally of one of the contracting powers;

"Whereas, The proposed treaty, even if these latter most significant provisions should be modified or entirely stricken out, will have the effect, nevertheless, of surrendering in favor of Great Britain the principles announced by the United States Senate in the resolution of ratification of the Convention for the Settlement of Interna-

tional Disputes, signed at the Hague, 1908, namely, that this country will not depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign country, nor will it relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions; and

"Whereas, The Central Labor Bodies of Washington, D. C., and of New York City, and the United German-American and the United Irish-American Societies of New York, and other patriotic societies and citizens near to the seat of our Government, have investigated this treaty and find it altogether unnecessary to maintain peace and amity between the two nations, but on the other hand, dangerous to the future course of this nation by virtue of entangling it with the promotion of purely British policies, affecting us both on the American continent where all our vital interests lie, and in Europe where we have no other interests than to remain friends with every one of its peoples contributing to the growth of our nation; and

"Whereas, We coincide with the view that this treaty of arbitration surrenders our sovereignty at home and jeopardizes, if it will not entirely destroy, our friendly relations and good influence abroad; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that, as a part of the mass of the toilers of the world who bear the burden of all wars, we join with all true friends of universal peace in denouncing this proposed treaty of arbitration as a subterfuge for the inauguration of a policy for this country to form an alliance with Great

The Best Way

to help make San Francisco a million by 1915 is to

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

"LUNDSTROM" HATS

have been made here by the best Union workmen since 1884.

Considering Quality and Style they are equal to the world's best.

To make shopping more convenient, we have stores in five different localities.

Lundstrom's Exclusive Hat Stores

1178 Market Street 2640 Mission Street
26 Third Street
72 Market Street 605 Kearny Street

UNION MADE

Phone Kearny 1716

Residence, 895 MISSION ST.

J. N. STREET

The White Man

House, Store, Office and Window Cleaning

Member of Janitors Union, Local 10,367

Boom the Label

Modern Methods
First-Class Work



EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only
LAUNDRY
USING THE
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market 1511
or Home M 1511

Britain and to enter into the game of European politics which consists mainly in the construction of real or imaginary balances of contending powers, contrary to the traditions, interests, peace and prosperity of the American people; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to our Senators for California, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and to the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted as read; motion carried unanimously.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—The committee on White Rats Actors' matter reported all agencies signed up and extend thanks to the Council for assistance. Committee was discharged.

Delegate Bell reported for the Hall Association that the amount for the purchase of the lot had been nearly raised, and that he hoped the committeemen would attend strictly to the business assigned them; the secretary was instructed to notify this committee of the necessity of attending to the business before it.

New Business—Delegate Furuseth moved that this Council purchase 100 tickets for the benefit to be given for Bro. Walter Goff by Carpenters No. 483; and further that affiliated unions make a special effort to have their organizations purchase tickets in bulk; motion carried.

Delegate Jones (Pile Drivers) called the Council's attention to the fact that mechanics and those not as a rule dressed as well as some on the pay-as-you-enter cars were prohibited from smoking; he stated that he believed there should be one place on the street cars where that should be permitted.

He moved that the secretary stand instructed in conjunction with the executive committee to take steps to prevent the United Railroads from discriminating against persons who were entitled to enjoy the privilege of smoking on the cars; motion carried.

The subject brought up by Delegate Jones occasioned a very lengthy debate on car service generally and the attitude of the present administration toward the United Railroads.

Receipts—Garment Cutters, \$4; Machine Hands, \$2; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$4; Marble Cutters, \$4; Drug Clerks, \$4; Carpenters No. 1082, \$10; Bartenders, \$12; Box Makers, \$4; Carpenters No. 483, \$16; Cemetery Workers, \$4; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$12; Molders, \$10; Laundry Workers, \$20; Machinists, \$20; Beer Drivers, \$16; Brewery Workers, \$16; Musicians, \$42; Mailers, \$4; Chauffeurs, \$4; Blacksmiths, \$4; Millmen No. 422, \$10; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; White Rats Actors, \$2; Teamsters, \$20; Elevator Conductors, \$4; Cracker Bakers, \$6; Sailors, \$20; Carpenters No. 1640, \$6; Leather Workers, \$4; Rammermen, \$4; Strike Committee, Refund telephone bill, \$16.50. Total, \$306.50.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$9; "Call," 75 cents; "Chronicle," 75 cents; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; telegrams to A. F. of L., \$4.42; Pacific Telephone Co., \$31.87; Assessor, taxes, \$36.96. Total, \$161.75.

Adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

EXCLUSION LEAGUE MEETING.

Next Sunday afternoon, June 18th, the Asiatic Exclusion League will hold its regular monthly meeting in the Labor Temple at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission. Several recommendations are to be considered by the delegates, and a full attendance is urged.

Thrust and Parry

"The constitutionality of the eight-hour law for women is to be tested. The hotel-keepers of California find the law such an impediment to their business that they will put the new enactment to the test by a suit to have it declared invalid. It is unquestionably unconstitutional for the State to command that women shall be employed only eight hours a day. Such an edict is plainly an infringement of personal liberty which should not be tolerated in a free country like ours. Government of that sort is undisguised Socialism. If the State can declare female or male citizens shall work only eight hours a day by making it a misdemeanor for employers to engage them any longer, the State can logically go to the extent of declaring what a citizen shall do with the other sixteen hours of their day."—San Francisco "Wasp."

"Judge Densmore holds that a woman, because of her physical structure, is entitled to a legal consideration not allowed to men; that she is sui generis, in that healthy mothers are a necessity to the propagation of healthy offspring, and therefore her physical well-being properly becomes an object of public interest and lends to the police power authority to apply laws that will preserve the strength and vigor of the race. As well as any decision recently given, this one by Judge Densmore indicates the growing tendency of modern courts to rid themselves of the hard and fast rules and impositions of the common law. If the courts, by dicta or otherwise, are to assist in the amelioration of conditions for working women, that the physical and mental integrity of posterity may be preserved, they will have assumed a voluntary postulate as potent and widespread as the covenants of Magna Charta, which the people of England forced from King John at Runnymede."—San Francisco "Chronicle."

"That bland, unctuous and butter-mouthed statesman, Congressman Julius Kahn of San Francisco, says Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Madison and Roosevelt would all have been victims of the recall, had it been applicable to the Presidency. It is even conceivable that Kahn himself might be recalled, if ever an occupant of the White House."—Sacramento "Bee."

The idea of Julius Kahn occupying the White House seat is mirth-provoking. He has proved a faithful servitor of special interests, and even requests from San Francisco to exert himself in behalf of the people invariably result in the stereotyped promise to give the subject his "earnest consideration."

"A gang of armed men in ambush in doorways, hallways and side streets near Powell and Market were in waiting after midnight this morning for the appearance of another gang with which they proposed to battle. The other gang had rendezvoused at Fifth and Tehama streets, and was waiting the order to advance, but it had not been given up to press time. The threatened battle was between forces of two rival power companies over one crossing the other's lines."—San Francisco newspaper story.

Here is another nice sample of the "law and order" advocates attending to their own business in a disorderly manner. Armed men on the streets of the metropolis for the purpose of using force to gain a given end! No wonder other countries comment on our lawlessness when such things can be. One never hears of a Citizens' Alliance or a Chamber of Commerce drawing attention to such a condition of affairs. And yet if two unions had similar trouble, the mercantile and "anti" bodies would have hired special secretaries to draft condemnatory resolutions.

Secure and Profitable

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

Union Made and Bottled

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Soft Drink and Mineral Water

B. U. LOCAL 41

SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: June, Red on White.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

JOHN L. POLITO

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

2104 MARKET STREET

PHONE MARKET 2247 SAN FRANCISCO

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

BOSS OF THE ROAD

UNION MADE

OVERALLS

DEMAND THE BRAND

Neustädter Bros.

SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND

Notes in Union Life

Among the citizens who have passed away during the last few days are these members of organized labor: Walter Reid of the stablemen, Henry A. Mullen of the box makers, Max Knaus of the teamsters (No. 85), John Buckley of the cooks, Laurence Cassidy of the riggers and stevedores, and Albert M. Cleary of the cement workers.

The International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America opened its tenth annual convention last Monday in Detroit with delegates present from all parts of the country. The convention ends today (Friday).

Delegates representing employees of the Harri-man railroad system last Saturday night in Salt Lake City organized a System Federation. E. L. Reguin of San Francisco was chosen president, J. E. Crouch, Sacramento, vice-president, and John Scott, San Luis Obispo, secretary and treasurer. The next convention will be held in Denver in 1913. The federation will deal with the companies through an advisory board of thirty-six members, each representing one of the departments of employment of each line in the system. The organization stands for the eight-hour day and six-day week, the abolition of physical examinations and personal record-keeping and against piece work and "bonus" systems. The employees represented are the machinists, pipe men, boiler makers, carmen and blacksmiths.

That the wages of women laundry workers of this State will not be reduced, under the eight-hour law, was the report made last Friday at the eleventh semi-annual convention of the Southern California Laundrymen's Association in Oakland. The statement was made on behalf of the association laundries of the State by P. F. Ferguson of this city, proprietor of the White Star laundry. "I can speak for every delegate here," said Ferguson, "when I say there is not a laundry under the jurisdiction of the association in the State which will reduce the wages of its employees one iota as a result of the new eight-hour law for women. The present scale of wages will continue the same in Alameda County as obtained before the new law went into effect."

Secretary Andrew J. Gallagher left for Los Angeles last Wednesday on union business. He will be away several days.

The Citizens' Alliance is doing its best to have members patronize unfair establishments. Reciprocate by bestowing your patronage on fair firms, especially those who advertise their wares in the "Labor Clarion."

John Kean is in Seattle in the interests of the local longshoremen. A convention of that calling is in progress in the northern city.

Chas. F. Adams will talk to the Labor Council next Friday night (June 23d) on "Government by Judges." He is a splendid speaker, and readers should make it a point to be present.

Miss Margaret C. Daley arrived from the east during the week. As on previous visits, this efficient representative of the garment workers has been cordially greeted by her friends, and she is making new friends each day. Miss Daley was the head of the commissary department during the last big strike in Chicago's clothing industry.

Chief Anderson of the Sacramento Fire Department has announced that there is probably more danger to life in the State Printing Office than in any other building in his jurisdiction. Insistence upon two metal fire escapes, as well as other precautions, are on the program. The authorities are of one mind in condemning the place as a menace to life. The word "rickety" and a few other of like import show that public attention has been called to a structure that is a disgrace to all concerned.

PLANS OF THE PRINTER-ATHLETES.

The Typo Athletic Association, an organization composed of the members of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, has completed its permanent organization and is actively engaged in promoting recreative out-door sports and social entertainment among its members. It has made application for admission to the Union Printers' National Baseball League. Baltimore and San Francisco are the latest cities to apply for membership in this national association, which holds annual tournaments for competition in baseball for the Herrmann trophy, donated to the league by Garry Herrmann, the patron saint of the printers' athletic clubs.

President Herrmann is a union printer and takes a deep interest in all that makes for the physical welfare of those engaged in the printing trades.

This year, in September, the national tournament will be held in St. Louis, and preparations are under way to make the affair an event of unusual importance. St. Louis expects 5000 attendants.

The local Typo Athletic Association will equip and send a team to represent San Francisco at the national tournament for the Herrmann trophy in Philadelphia in 1912, and thereafter. The national tournament, it is expected, will be held in San Francisco in 1915, and will be the means of bringing several thousand visitors to the World's Fair who would not otherwise be present.

The prime purpose of the local association, however, is not to feature the baseball team exclusively, but athletics generally and social intercourse will be objects of the club.

Some printers, owing to the close confinement of their occupation, are not physically the men they should be, and it is certain, from the success that has attended this movement in other cities, that San Francisco printers will be greatly benefited in health and strength by indulgence in out-door sports.

Plans are under way for the securing of a clubhouse, with baths, tennis paraphernalia, bowling alleys, etc., and an effort will be made to interest the members in track athletics also. Though the association has only recently organized, great interest is being taken by the members of Typographical Union No. 21, which has a membership of more than a thousand, and it is expected, from the enthusiasm already shown, that hundreds of them will shortly be enrolled as members of the athletic association. The club plans to hold a monthly stag entertainment in connection with the athletic sports, and generally to bring the members of the Typographical Union into closer social and friendly relations.

The officers of the San Francisco Typo Athletic Association are: George H. Branch, president; George S. Hollis, vice-president; Carroll Crawford, treasurer; Jack M. Seratt, secretary; Richard Bernett, collector; S. T. Sawyer, athletic director; Ollie Mickel, baseball manager.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

To Members of the California Co-Operative Meat Company. Greeting: The regular annual meeting of the California Co-Operative Meat Company will be held next Sunday, June 18, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m., in California Hall, 1015 Clay street, corner Eleventh street, Oakland.

You are earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted.

For San Francisco members: Take Key Route Ferry, thence Oakland train to Poplar street junction, thence Poplar street car to Clay street, then one block south. Yours truly,

A. FRIEDMAN, President.
W. N. FRY, Secretary.

"What does your husband like for his breakfast?" "Anything I haven't got in the house."

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the resolution and order of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, a corporation, unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of said board, duly noticed and duly held on the 3d day of May, 1911, at the office of said corporation, San Francisco, California, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation is hereby called for, and will be held at the office of said corporation, Number 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, California (said place of meeting being the principal place of business of said corporation and where said Board of Directors usually meet), on WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF JULY, 1911, at 8 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition to increase the bonded indebtedness of said corporation to the full sum and amount of \$225,000.00 over and above the present authorized indebtedness, which present authorized indebtedness is \$10,500.00, that is to say, to increase the bonded indebtedness of this corporation in and by the net amount of \$225,000.00.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. P. McCABE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated May 3, 1911.



Sorensen Co.

**Reliable Jewelers
and Opticians**

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

James A. Sorensen
Pres. and Treas.
14K, 18K, 22K
WEDDING RINGS

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22d.
All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.

Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

EDWARD ABELES, supported by Charlotte Landers in Grant Stewart's Comedy Success, "He Tried to be Nice"; RAYMOND and CAVERLY, Those Two Funny German Comedy Stars; ALBERT HOLE, England's Boy Soprano; BELLCLAIR BROTHERS, the Modern Hercules; BELLE ADAIR; FARRELL TAYLOR CO.; JAMES H. CULLEN; NEW DAY-LIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week Joseph Hart's "A NIGHT IN A TURKISH BATH," featuring Robert J. Webb.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70. HOME C 1570.

WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

Men and Measures

Congressman Berger, Socialist member of Congress from Wisconsin, and a member of the House committee on the District of Columbia, proposes giving the people of the District voting rights. "I know very well," he says, "that all the wealthy people will oppose this. They do not care to vote as long as they get the country at large to pay their taxes for them; but I believe that sooner or later the people of the United States will wake up to the fact that they are being bunkoed out of six or seven million dollars every year. I say bunkoed because, excepting for a few land owners and shoddy aristocrats in Washington, nobody is getting any benefit out of it. It is a notorious fact that certain sections of the city where the working people live are neglected, while the north-west side, where the rich people are living, has streets enough laid out to accommodate every millionaire in the country."

Pittsburg is the most striking example in the whole country of a city run in accordance with reactionary business ideas. The people own very little in the way of public utilities. Even the bridges crossing the river, five in number, are owned by private companies and a toll is exacted of all that use them. But the city is gradually waking up. Arrangements have just been perfected by which the people have taken over these structures at a cost of nearly two million dollars and the toll will be abolished. The bridges had been paying their owners large dividends.

Lucius R. Barrow, one of San Diego's prominent printers, has been elected to a directorship on the board of the Panama-California Exposition, to the satisfaction of his fellow unionists.

That the Post Office Department has a controversy on its hands that will not be easily disposed of is evident from the fact that information is being collected which will put the department in an unfavorable light. Carl Van Dyke, one of the mail clerks demoted for "pernicious activity," is in Washington to give in detail the situation from the standpoint of the railway mail clerks of his district. Mr. Van Dyke alleges that his mail has been tampered with in the Federal building at Grand Forks, N. D., and he has caused the arrest of Post Office Inspectors Carl Egge and George H. Drake.

P. J. McArdle, for a number of years the president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, has been re-elected at a convention recently held at Canton, Ohio.

After being in the employ of the Great Eastern Railway for twenty-two years, W. V. Osborne, who was the instigator of all the trouble arising out of his successful application that trade-union funds should not be used for parliamentary purposes, has resigned his position as foreman porter at Clapton station in order to become secretary of the British Constitutional Association. English trade unionists are not sorry.

William Morris Hughes, acting premier of Australia, openly declares that "Australia will never agree, except at the sword's point, to admit Japanese immigrants, even should the refusal mean separation from the mother country."

Every State federation affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has been exceedingly active in promoting legislative action during the sessions of the various Legislatures closed and just closing. A report has just been received from the Nebraska State Federation, compiled by Will Maupin, president, in which is shown the success which has attended his directing efforts. While no greatly advanced legislation was secured, President Maupin declares that the groundwork has been laid for future effort, and that the work of this year will undoubtedly materialize in actual accomplishments at the next session.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

(Contributed by Los Angeles Strike Committee.)

The fight for the freedom of F. Ira Bender, B. H. Connors and A. B. Maple, union men accused of attempting to dynamite the Hall of Records building here last September, was begun in earnest last Tuesday when the men were called in Judge Willis' court to plead to the indictments against them.

Union labor was partly victorious, and partly defeated in the first skirmish. Attorneys for the accused men asked for ten days' continuance in which to perfect their case. This was denied, but they were given a three days' delay, with a tacit understanding that a motion for further continuance would be entertained at that time. In their motion for an order furnishing them with a copy of the testimony taken before the grand jury which returned the indictments against the men, they were defeated. Under a new section of the penal code the District Attorney's office declared that the transcript need not be furnished the defendants until five days before their trial, and Judge Willis upheld this contention.

Motions for a reduction of the \$25,000 bail under which each of the men are held were not made, it is understood that they will come up at a subsequent hearing. In the meantime all three are held in jail.

Attorney Job Harriman, who has been in San Francisco conferring with labor men regarding the defense of the McNamara brothers, says that the case of the two men is rounding to nicely, and that beyond a doubt the men will be ready to plead when their case is called July 1st. Harriman, Joseph Scott and LeCompte Davis, attorneys retained to assist in the defense, daily put in several hours going over the testimony which brought about the indictments against the accused men and in preparing briefs. Much of the testimony they find is inconsequential and will have no bearing on the case. That which does is being reduced to tangible form and arranged in order of sequence. Attorney Clarence Darrow is keeping in touch with the men here, and is expected shortly to conclude the business which took him east and to return.

The latest coup in the campaign of villification sprung by the Employers' Associations in the arrest and reported confession to various crimes involving union labor, of one John Delaney, has fallen flat. Delaney was taken in custody in Oklahoma City. He made a "confession" in which he said that he was a scout for the Structural Iron Workers' Union whose duties it was to find out and mark buildings and construction works for dynamiting. He related how he had been paid for this by John J. McNamara, the iron workers' secretary. Like other such attempts, the arrest was "pulled off" on Saturday (that it might obtain the widest publicity in Sunday editions which have abundance of space) but the majority of the papers failed to "fall." A stick of type appeared and the matter was dropped. As far as the public now knows, Delaney may have been released.

Because of the mention to J. J. McNamara, the latter's attorneys took the trouble to deny the canard. McNamara asserts that he never knew Delaney and most certainly was never engaged in any such work with Delaney or anyone else.

As evidence of the healthy condition of union labor in Los Angeles, the laundry workers report an increase in membership recently of nearly 300 per cent. Members of the union held a social dance at Labor Temple on Wednesday night at which several new members were pledged.

The carpenters are doing well. Despite the falling off in building operations through the summer months, several more of those on strike for the \$4 day have been returned to work. Only the more obdurate of the contractors are holding

out. Eventually it is believed even these will be forced to come to time.

The General Campaign Strike Committee reports that contributions are needed as badly as ever, and urges all union men to faithfully come in with their money. A stiff back now will save many a fight later on, possibly in other towns.

WILSON'S REPLY TO KIRBY.

Realizing, no doubt, the increasing influence of Congressman Wilson, labor's conspicuous friend, President Kirby of the National Manufacturers' Association made an attempt to discredit and cast aspersions on him. The union buster stated that Mr. Wilson had appointed his daughter as secretary of the Labor Committee, of which he is chairman; another daughter as his secretary, and his wife as janitress of the committee room. This statement was characterized as malicious and without foundation. The facts are that his daughter, Agnes, has been Mr. Wilson's secretary for ten years, and has been appointed and confirmed as secretary of the Labor Committee, from the sole fact of her intimate knowledge of affairs that will come before the committee. The secretary to Mr. Wilson is Hugh L. Kerwin of Wellsboro, Pa., and the janitor is Dean Van Kirk of Galetton, Pa. The statement made on the floor of the House was applauded.

PROMISED TO HELP.

When Sir Thomas Lipton was an industrious but far from wealthy young man in this country he had an experience with a burglar. He was awakened one night by the consciousness that there was a stranger in his room. "Who's that?" he demanded, sitting up in his bed. "Sh-h-h!" exclaimed the burglar. "Don't move, or I'll shoot. I'm looking for money!" "Wait a minute," said Lipton calmly. "I'll get up and help you."

Phone Mission 7840

Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
7 to 8 p. m.

DR. W. A. COLBURN

Exempt Member S. F. Typographical Union No. 21
DENTIST

Lecturer of Operative Technique
College of
Physicians and Surgeons

529 CASTRO STREET
Near 18th Street

Phone Market 3285

Home Phone M 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Mgr.

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET
NEAR MISSION ST.

Orders promptly attended to

Funeral work a specialty at lowest prices

Good Food Good Cooking Good Service

THE PILGRIM DINING ROOM

Wm. H. Powers, Proprietor

(Exempt Member Typographical Union No. 21)

Home-Made Pastry a Specialty

"Just Around the Corner" - 686 Mission St. - Below Third

U-Need Hand Paste

"Of Course You Do"

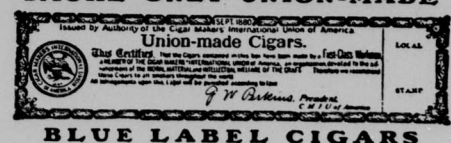
The only Mechanics Hand Soap made that cleans the hands thoroughly without injury to the skin.

The only soap made that bears the Label of the Soap workers.

"Made in California," "Patronize your Neighbor."

U-NEED MANUFACTURING CO.
San Francisco, Cal.

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held last Monday, June 12th, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: A. Winkler, D. C. Bush.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held on Thursday, June 8, 1911, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding. A large number of members were present. Meeting adopted a resolution providing that 10 per cent of the gross proceeds of the union be diverted into a relief fund, said fund to be under the supervision of a board of relief composed of five members. Members Cassasa, Borgel, Price, Yanke and Weisel were elected by the meeting as members of this board.

Albert A. Greenbaum was elected a delegate to the Labor Council, and J. E. Lehman a member of the board of directors to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Green.

Secretary was instructed to draw up resolution in support of the Raker bill before Congress, and send copies to our Representatives at Washington.

A committee of three, consisting of W. A. Bellard, F. J. Eppstein and C. H. Chenoweth, was appointed by the chair to investigate the advisability of installing a new system of book-keeping and a stenographer in the office, and make a report at the next meeting.

Attention of members is called to Section 28a, page 33 of the Price List. Work for July 4th should be taken under this head.

Social Hall, Banquet Hall and the Auditorium in the K. of P. Building on Valencia and Thirtieth streets have all been placed in the Class D schedule.

Members wishing any change of address in the new directory will please notify the office of change desired as soon as possible.

We are pleased to note that J. J. Schwarz is again at work after an illness of eight weeks.

Mr. George Pacheco has gone to Portland to fill an engagement with the concert band at "The Oaks" as cornet soloist. He expects to return some time around the first of July.

Dues and assessments for the second quarter, amounting to \$5.25, are now due and payable to the financial secretary, Arthur S. Morey, and become delinquent after June 30, 1911. Dues, \$1.50; strike assessments, \$3.25; and two death assessments of 25 cents each, levied on account of the deaths of L. Nicholson and J. H. Turney. Members will greatly assist the office by paying amount due as soon as possible.

Members will please take notice that the new regulation caps are ready and can be obtained from Bloom Bros.' hat and cap factory, 109 New Montgomery street, corner Mission street. The ornament adopted by the local for the caps is on sale at the secretary's office; the price is 60 cents each.

FIGHTERS WANT NEW COMMITTEE.

A protest is registered in a statement given out by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis against the existing conditions in Congress which require measures concerning public health to be referred to a committee on commerce. At the same time, a plea was made for a new Committee on Public Health in the House of Representatives, similar to the one now existing in the Senate.

The National Association in its statement supports the Committee of One Hundred on National Health in its assertion that under the present division of committees, owing to the large number of measures before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, public health matters do not receive the attention they

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Men's Suits Reduced

Spring and summer weight Suits for Men in light and medium weight, are on sale now at radically reduced prices.

Fall Suits are on the way now, and these prices are made to dispose of all the spring and summer stock before these arrive.

SUITS WORTH \$15.00 to \$17.50 are now on sale at \$11.75.

SUITS WORTH \$20.00 are now on sale at \$14.75.

SUITS WORTH \$25.00 to \$27.50 on sale at \$15.75.

SUITS WORTH UP TO \$30.00 on sale at \$21.75.

Workmanship on all these suits.

The interior construction is such that they will hold their shape under the test of hard wear. Materials are all wool throughout. It's a good opportunity to get a GOOD SUIT cheap, with a guarantee for satisfaction and service behind it.

1000 Pairs Men's New Pants

Pretty stripes, in medium and dark colors; extra values on sale Friday.

\$2.45, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

It will do you good to see these offerings.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

deserve. The statement says that hogs, cows, and steel rails receive much more attention than that most vital of all matters, public health and the prevention of disease. At the present time, the anti-tuberculosis workers declare, no committee in the House has any direct responsibility for health legislation. It is therefore suggested that a new committee be formed, similar to the one in the Senate.

The National Association is appealing to its 510 affiliated associations in all parts of the United States to support the movement for the formation of such a committee in the House.

Druggist (to his stout wife): Don't come in just this minute. I am about to sell six bottles of my fat-reducing mixture."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

J. W. Bowman has left the "Daily News" to accept the night foremanship of the San Jose "Times." For years Mr. Bowman was active in union affairs in the "Garden City," and his return is welcomed by his former associates.

F. S. Briggs, for twenty-three years a member of Oakland Typographical Union, was stricken by paralysis while operating his machine on the "Enquirer," and has applied for admission to the Union Printers' Home.

Jas. W. Towne, of the firm of Blake, Moffitt & Towne, and who was a member of the firm of Towne & Bacon in 1858, is in the city. Our sergeant-at-arms, D. G. Lewis, worked for him at that time.

The executive council of the International Typographical Union has overruled the contention of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 which had decided that the printing plants of the "American" and "Examiner" should be separate plants. Under the ruling of the executive council the plants are to be considered as one. It will mean the employment of thirty less men and the free exchange of men and type between the two newspapers, says the Chicago "Daily Socialist."

The following committee has been appointed by President Criswell of Los Angeles Typographical Union to entertain the delegates to the convention of the International Typographical Union: T. D. Fennessy, Ralph L. Criswell, S. W. Woodrow, J. C. Kemp, C. C. Travers, C. C. Sharp of the "Examiner" chapel; T. M. Jenkins, W. C. Thomas, O. E. Grassmee, E. R. Livingston of the "Express" chapel; A. R. Hopkins, E. J. Hickman of the "Record" chapel; W. K. Lockwood of the Wayside chapel, and George Stein. A series of sight-seeing trips and other amusements will be arranged for the visitors' pleasure. During the visit the printers' monument at Rose-dale cemetery will be unveiled with appropriate exercises, at which the international officers will participate. The monument is to be the largest individual piece of granite in the burial ground and fittingly marks the last resting place of the printer.

Portland Typographical Union offered a \$10 prize for the best page advertisement for No. 21's I. T. U. souvenir. Eight contestants displayed their skill. C. J. Howell was successful, and R. N. Folks (formerly of San Francisco) won second place.

During convention week the past presidents of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be presented with I. T. U. membership charms. At last Sunday's meeting of the society F. H. Baird was initiated and W. E. Pitschke applied for membership. Nominations were made for the next meeting, which will be the semi-annual. The August meeting will be held at Winehaven. Members are notified that Dr. A. B. McGill will be away for three weeks from today (June 16th), and Dr. Adolph Berg will attend to his practice at the usual hours.

Vancouver Typographical Union No. 226 has unanimously voted to submit to referendum vote a proposal to expend \$500 in a preliminary endeavor to secure the 1912 convention of the International Typographical Union.

William M. Hinton, Jr., lost his wife Lotta on June 10th. The deceased was born in Gold Hill, Nevada, forty-nine years ago, and is survived by husband, son and two daughters, to whom is extended the sympathy of the membership.

The athletic story is on page 12.

Charles F. Wolters of Brunt's has returned from a vacation trip to Shasta Retreat.

State Printer W. W. Shannon has returned to his office after a trip through Southern California and eastern States.

Oklahoma City has retired from the field as a contestant for the I. T. U. convention of next year.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, second and fourth Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, at 1213 Market.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet first Wednesday 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

Miss Marie Obenaur, a prominent woman journalist in the northwest, has given some very important facts for incorporation in the report which will soon be issued by the Federal Department of Commerce and Labor. Miss Obenaur has just finished investigating under the Beveridge rule of 1907, the industrial, social, moral, physical, and educational conditions surrounding wage-earning women and children of the United States. She knows the American working woman in her daily life, in the factory and in the store, in the home or boarding house, and understands all the promising outlooks as well as the discouragements—the joy as well as the pathos of the situation. She has delved into pay rolls, factory conditions and treats the condition not with superficial knowledge, but with that intimate personal knowledge which has been gained by careful sympathetic investigation. The report to which Miss Obenaur has made such valuable additions will fill nineteen volumes.

Mrs. Lizzie Chambers Hull of St. Louis, Mo., was awarded the \$500 prize by the Missouri State committee appointed for that purpose by Gov. Hadley. The verses written by Mrs. Hull were regarded the best out of more than 1000 submitted. Governor Hadley says: "It seems to me that the verses written by Mrs. Hull express with satisfactory completeness and effectiveness, as well as poetic feeling, those sentiments which could properly be expressed in a State song." Mrs. Hull was born and raised in Missouri.

Doctor Sophia Hinze-Scott, president of the Iowa State Medical Society, in her address before the annual convention, said that 50 per cent of the babies born in the United States die before the age of five years, and she advocated the passage of more stringent laws which would solve the infant mortality problem.

The fattest pay envelope drawn by any woman employee of the Government goes to Mrs. Leona M. Wells of Wyoming, who gets approximately \$4000 per annum as assistant clerk of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, whose chairman is Senator Warren, also of Wyoming.

Dr. Emma W. Mooers, curator of the neuro-pathological department of Harvard Medical School, is dead, a martyr to the cause of humanity. She became infected with streptococci, the germ of tonsillitis, while performing a post-mortem in order to study ways of stopping the epidemic that is spreading over Boston.

ARE STRIKES TO BE CONTINUED?

By Frank Roney.

(Continued from last week.)

To my way of thinking, instead of two there are three parties to every trade dispute of importance. Workingmen make certain demands which are refused by their employers. Conciliation may or may not be attempted by either party during the discussion consequent upon presentation of the demands.

Neither employee nor employer considers it essential to call in the intervention of a third party upon whose judgment and fairness both could with absolute reliance depend, for advice and direction and suggestion.

It may be that it is a lockout that is contemplated, which is a strike on the employer's part. The causes leading to either strike or lockout are in their preliminary form usually identical. The rupture occurs and war is declared. Puny it may be, as compared to that involving nations in war, but none the less serious to those immediately concerned. It may be a street car strike, a railroad strike, a strike of teamsters, or it be one of the building or iron trades.

In whichever of these industries it is, the general public is as much, if not more, concerned, than the immediate participants. Yet the general public is never consulted or considered at any stage of the preliminary conference.

The losses to each side are, when the fight is long continued, something fabulous, but these losses are insignificant when compared to those sustained by the general public.

Take, for instance, the teamsters' strike in San Francisco of a few years ago, when traffic by rail and boat to and from the city was prac-

tically suspended. Not only were the people of the city grievously affected by the raise in prices of food, but farmers and shippers at a distance whose perishable products found a ready market in the city found themselves at the end of the strike bordering on bankruptcy. The daily supply of fresh vegetables and foodstuffs needed by a large city were in great measure stopped, and, in addition to their sufferings, the strikers were obliged to pay increased prices for their goods, as was the general public.

In such cases as these, is it fair that the public should be left out of consideration and, I might add, is it honest if an attempt is made on behalf of the public to straighten matters out they should be told it is none of the public's business.

Both employers and employees are, when the war is about equally balanced, averse to all interference, and the public, who is the greater body and most vitally interested, must stand idly by and raise neither voice nor hand to stop the murderous course pursued by both.

Strikes in the past have, in many instances, been the direct means of accomplishing considerable benefit for the workers engaged in them. If the benefits were not immediate, public sentiment was so concentrated upon the evils complained of that their reformation or their mitigation soon followed. The underpaid, poorly-fed, and overworked, tyrannically and needlessly abused seafaring men at this and other ports bear out the assertion that the redress of wrongs is as much the result of the expression of indignant public sentiment as it is of a resort to the strike method to regulate or right them.

Public sentiment or sympathy would never have

Phone Douglas 1309 Room 540 Mills Bldg.

RICHARD CAVERLY

Agent.

**Don't Carry Life Insurance,
Let It Carry You.**

Self-paying, income policy, with cash return if you live, providing for old age, or your loved ones when you die.

A guaranteed pension for life, if you are physically or mentally unable to work. For Man or Woman.

Send for Illustration.

been called into play but for the strike. Success in such strikes are attributable to a parade of the wrongs complained of, of which the public was mainly in ignorance.

When the facts were made known, public sentiment sustained the strikers and they won.

This was so also in some of the earlier strikes of the street carmen. The people cheerfully submitted to inconvenience to help the men, and at the same time, by doing so, condemned the car companies.

Numerous instances could be cited where strikes, backed up and supported by public sympathy, have won in the face of great wealth and the concentrated power which organized wealth arrays in such conflicts. Notwithstanding these victories for labor through the agency of strikes, backed up by public sentiment, is there not some other and better way of arriving at the same results?

We are living in an age which we claim is of grand purposes and high ideals. Progressiveness is uprooting and destroying antiquated systems in every line and establishing newer and more enlightened methods of procedure.

In the development and application of machinery and electricity, in government, in modes of living, in everything useful and necessary, improved methods are yielding to the older ways, and we hail and accept them as evidences of our advancement toward the goal of perfection.

The ancient method of righting the wrongs of the worker or of adjusting current disputes by strikes and boycotts remains in all its hideousness as a relic of the conditions which existed when general education was in its infancy, and the worker through organization was merging from semi-slavery and the operation of conspiracy laws. If we claim to live in a progressive age, we certainly are not proving our consciousness of that fact—because of our adherence to the belief in the efficacy of strikes as an ultimate remedy for the ills we frequently and justly complain of. It speaks ill for the trade-union movement that from all our experiences, trials, struggles and expense, we can evolve no system better than the old one of resorting to strikes as the only means of settling disputes between employer and employee. Is it that our intelligence is at fault, or that we have not yet attempted to study this problem?

Our citizenship lays upon us the responsibility of averting this form of internecine strife. Every quality of ennobling character embodied and expressed in trade unionism insists that the time has come for the creation of more just, more humane, peaceful and successful ways of adjusting all difficulties arising between the worker and the employer.

How is this to be done?

Is it to be by the creation of a permanent board of arbitration and conciliation of equal numbers of employers and workmen?

Or is it to be accomplished by the State stepping in arbitrarily, to protect the people and arbitrarily enforce its decisions?

Which shall it be? for the time has come when something must be done to end the ancient and brutal method of settling trade disputes.

Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10**B. KATSCHINSKI**Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.***"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"***825 MARKET STREET** Opposite Stockton
Commercial Building**SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE****Union-Stamped Shoes for Men**

We illustrate below a few of the hundreds of UNION STAMPED SHOES that we are now showing—Shoes for every use—For Work or for Dress Wear—and as usual you'll find them priced from 50c to \$1.50 a pair lower than at other stores.

Patent Colt Buttons**\$3.50**

UNION STAMPED—Patent Colt Button Shoes, Dull Tops, "Stub Hitoe" Shape, Hand Welt Soles, Cuban Heels, \$3.50. Other Grades, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Patent Colt Bluchers**\$2.50**

UNION STAMPED—Patent Colt Bluchers, Latest "Stub" Toes, Dull Tops, Sewed Soles, \$2.50. Other Grades, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

**Tan Calf Bluchers****\$2.50**

UNION STAMPED—Tan Calf Bluchers, Newest "Dip" Toes, Sewed Extension Soles, \$2.50. Other Grades, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00.